NAGYIPOLLIS, A NEW POLLEN FGEN. FROM THE HUNGARIAN LOWER EOCENE

(Palynologic investigations on the Lower Eocene layers in the surrounding country of Iszkaszentgyörgy. II.)

By

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About fossile spores and pollens of the Lower Eocene layers of the surroundings of Iszkaszentgyörgy detailed data (including descriptions of several new *species)* will be published in the following number of Acta Biol. Szeged. In this short paper a new pollen form-genus containing 1 *species* is described. This pollen has a significancy from the point of view of pollen-morphology and stratigraphy. It is to be expected that this new pollen will be one of the suitable level-indicators of the Halimba-type pollen complexes of the Hungarian Lower Eocene (Sparnatien) layers.

Nagyipollis n. fgen.

Fgen. type: *Nagyipollis globus n. fsp.*

Diagnosis: These pollens have three *colpi.* Each *colpus* has an aequatorial *porus* and in the vicinity of the poles several additional ones. Maximal number of pores is 9, 3 on each *colpus.* The minimal number of pores is 4, in most cases 5.

Derivatio nominis: the name proposed for the new *genus* is derived from the name of Dr. E. Nagy, who is a prominent investigator of the pollens of the Hungarian Terciere.

Note: no pollens with a similar morphology are described till now.

Nagyipollis globus n. fsp.

Diagnosis: Ellipsoide, nearly globose pollens. Maximal diameter about 20—30 μ. Thickness of exine 1,8—3 μ. Ectexine and endexine has roughly the same thickness. Structure of the surface is very marked: granulated sometimes verrucated. Height of the structural elements not more than 1 μ, generally less. The *colpi* often fuse on the poles, so the two outside *colpi* run parallel with the contour. Width of the *colpi* 1—2,5 μ. They considerable widen above and below the pores but do not surround them entirely. The exopores are circular; diameter

about 1 μ, most often less than 1 μ. Maximal number of pores 3 on each *colpus*. Most exemplares has on one *colpus* 3 and on the two other *colpi* 2 pores. In some cases besides the 7 true pores two additional pore-like germinal apparate are observable.

Occurrence: in the Lower Eocene layers of Iszkaszentgyörgy and Lábatlan (unpublished). According to the verbal communication of Dr. L. Rákosi in samples of the boring by Csordakút similar pollens were observed.

Stratigraphic significance: according to the data till now it occurs only in the Lower Eocene (Sparnatien) layers.

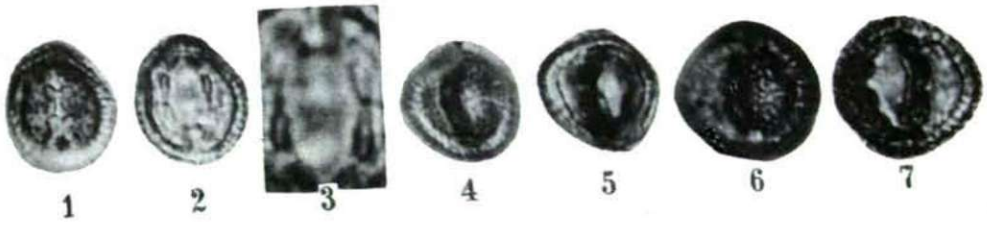
Holotype: Phot 1—3. Phot. 3 shows details of the holotype (2000×). Slide I—IV—1, 17/93.

Locus typicus: Lower Eocene layers of the surroundings of Iszkaszentgyörgy.

Stratum typicum: Lower Eocene (Sparnacien) clay layers.

Derivation nominis: from the characteristic contours.

Botanical connections: detailed informations about the relationships are unknown. It is probable that the pollen belongs to an ancient type dicotyledonous plant.



Phot. 1., 2. *Nagyipollis globus n. fgen.* et fsp. Holotype. 1000×.
Phot. 3. Detail of the holotype. 2000×.
Phot. 4—7. *Nagyipollis globus n. fgen.* et *fsp.* 1000×.